

Gold Star families are belittled. And that is just the beginning.

On this 15th anniversary of September 11, we must reject this divisiveness. While Americans will continue to mourn the loss of so many on September 11 and in the wars that followed, we will never lose sight of the core principles that so many generations of Americans fought to protect.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, this Sunday we will solemnly observe the 15th anniversary of the 9/11 terrorist attacks that killed 2,977 people from 93 different nations and injured more than 6,000 others at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and a field near Shanksville, PA. For those of us old enough to remember, the events of that horrific day are seared into our memories as if they just happened yesterday. Over 3,000 children lost at least one parent on 9/11. Many of these children were too young at the time to comprehend what was happening or to remember it today, even though they suffered such a devastating personal loss. According to the Census Bureau, nearly 59 million Americans have been born since 9/11. Most of these young people learn about 9/11 in school, much the same way an earlier generation of Americans learned about Pearl Harbor.

For those younger Americans who don't remember 9/11, I think it is important for them to understand that the attacks did not just test our character; they revealed it. The worst attack in American history brought out the best in the American people. Americans responded with courage and self-sacrifice, with charity and compassion and volunteerism and with resolve.

There were incredible acts of individual heroism. "Numerous civilians in all stairwells, numerous burn [victims] are coming down. We're trying to send them down first . . . We're still heading up." So said New York City Fire Department Captain Patrick "Paddy" Brown, Ladder 3, as he and 11 of his men climbed an emergency stairwell in the North Tower, making it to the 40th floor before the Tower collapsed. His remains were recovered 3 months later. Three hundred and forty-three members of the New York City Fire Department and 71 law enforcement officers gave their lives while helping evacuate 25,000 people to safety.

"Are you guys ready? Let's roll."—so said 32-year Todd Beamer as he and other passengers aboard United Airlines flight 93 rushed the cockpit in an attempt to regain control of the jet, which the four al-Qaeda hijackers apparently intended to crash into the White House or the U.S. Capitol. The heroism of the flight 93 passengers undoubtedly saved thousands of lives here in Washington. Todd's wife, Lisa, was one of at least 17 pregnant women who became widows on 9/11; Morgan Kay Beamer was born on January 9, 2002.

There were incredible acts of charity and compassion and volunteerism. The National September 11 Memorial & Museum at the World Trade Center has

documented some of them. Ada Rosario Dolch was the principal of a high school located just two blocks from the World Trade Center. On 9/11, she helped to evacuate 600 students safely; meanwhile, Ada's sister Wendy Wakeford was killed. To honor Wendy's memory, Ada helped to build a school in Afghanistan that opened in 2005.

In 2006, Tad Millinger started the "Walk to Raise" campaign with high school friends Brandon Reinhard, Chad Coulter, and Dustin Dean. They walked 650 miles from their hometown of Rossford, OH, to New York City to raise money for the National September 11 Memorial & Museum at the World Trade Center and the Flight 93 National Memorial in Pennsylvania. Tad is now a volunteer firefighter and emergency medical technician in his hometown.

Sonali Beaven was 5 years old when her father, Alan, was killed on Flight 93. "My loss is central to my identity," Sonali has said. "In a sense, each choice I've made since that day has been crafted by my experience. But, because of my loss and the nature of my loss, I choose love and life every day. Because of my father and the other passengers, I can't let fear limit me. I have to take today and every day and try to improve the world we live in and spread the ideology of love."

There has been resolve. We resolved as a nation to bring to justice the people responsible for 9/11. Roughly 2.5 million Americans have served in the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq; despite the horrors of war and multiple deployments, 89 percent of those veterans say they would join the military again. On May 2, 2011, Navy SEAL Team Six located and killed Osama bin Laden in Abbottabad, Pakistan, in Operation Neptune Spear. The global war on terror is far from over, but I am confident we will prevail. As President Franklin Delano Roosevelt said in his May 26, 1940 fireside chat, "We defend and we build a way of life, not for America alone, but for all mankind."

What I hope our young people—those who don't have a personal memory of 9/11—will understand is that, out of many, we are truly one. That was evident on 9/11, and it is still true. Our partisan, political, philosophical, and regional differences come to the fore during a Presidential campaign. But these differences ultimately are dwarfed by what binds us together as Americans: our hopes for our families, our communities, our Nation, and the world. The best way for all of us to honor those who died on 9/11 is to remember that and act accordingly—courageously, generously, compassionately, and with resolve to defend and promote justice, freedom, and peace at home and abroad.

(At the request of Mr. REID, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

VOTE EXPLANATION

• Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent from this afternoon's vote on confirmation of the nomination of Peter Michael McKinley to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Federative Republic of Brazil.

On vote No. 137, had I been present, I would have voted yea on the McKinley nomination. I hope the Senate will continue to confirm President Obama's highly qualified nominees in the weeks ahead. •

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for September 2016. The report compares current law levels of spending and revenues with the amounts the Senate agreed to in the budget resolution for Fiscal Year 2016, the conference report to accompany S. Con. Res. 11, and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, P.L. 114-74, BBA 15. This information is necessary for the Senate Budget Committee to determine whether budget points of order lie against pending legislation. It has been prepared by the Republican staff of the Senate Budget Committee and the Congressional Budget Office, CBO, pursuant to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act, CBA.

This is the sixth report I have made this calendar year. It is the third report since I filed the statutorily required Fiscal Year 2017 enforceable budget limits on April 18, 2016, pursuant to section 102 of BBA 15, and the tenth report I have made since adoption of the Fiscal Year 2016 budget resolution on May 5, 2015. My last filing can be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on June 8, 2016. The information contained in this report is current through September 6, 2016.

Tables 1-7 of this report are prepared by my staff on the Budget Committee. Only table 1, which tracks compliance with committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the CBA, has changed from my previous report due to legislative activity. Of the 16 authorizing committees in the Senate, 14 are in compliance with their allocation over the enforceable 10-year period, Fiscal Year 2017-2026. The two committees not in compliance, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, were pushed out of compliance through passage of the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management and Economic Stability Act, PROMESA, P.L. 114-187, and the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, P.L. 114-182, respectively. During this same period, the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation reduced direct spending by \$8 million over the 10-year period with the passage of the FAA Extension, Safety and Security

Act of 2016, P.L. 114-190. In total, table 1 shows that authorizing committees are \$502 million in budget authority and \$483 million in outlays above allowable direct spending levels over the 10-year window.

Tables 2-7 remain unchanged due to the legislative impasse over the Fiscal Year 2017 appropriations process.

In addition to the tables provided by the Senate Budget Committee Republican staff, I am submitting additional tables from CBO that I will use for enforcement of budget totals agreed to by the Congress.

Because legislation can still be enacted that would have an effect on Fiscal Year 2016, CBO provided a report both for Fiscal Year 2016 and Fiscal Year 2017. This information is used to enforce aggregate spending levels in budget resolutions under section 311 of the CBA. CBO's estimates show that current law levels of spending for Fiscal Year 2016 exceed the amounts in last year's budget resolution by \$138.9 billion in budget authority and \$103.6 billion in outlays. Revenues are \$155.2 billion below the revenue floor for Fiscal Year 2016 set by the budget resolution. As well, Social Security outlays are at the levels assumed for Fiscal Year 2016, while Social Security revenues are \$23 million below levels in the budget.

For Fiscal Year 2017, CBO estimates that current law levels are below the Fiscal Year 2017 enforcement filing's allowable budget authority and outlay aggregates by \$974.1 billion and \$592.2 billion, respectively. The allowable spending room will be reduced as appropriations bills for Fiscal Year 2017 are enacted. Revenues are above the levels assumed in the enforcement filing by \$200 million in Fiscal Year 2017, \$410 million over 5 years, and \$544 million over 10 years. This is the product of revenue increases in both PROMESA, \$370 million over 10 years, and P.L. 114-182, \$192 million over 10 years, and an \$18 million reduction in revenues over 10 years from the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016, CARA, P.L. 114-198. Finally, Social Security outlays are at the levels assumed in the Fiscal Year 2017 enforcement filing, but the enactment of CARA reduced Social Security revenues by \$6 million over 10 years.

CBO's report also provides information needed to enforce the Senate's pay-as-you-go rule. As part of the Fiscal Year 2017 enforcement filing, the Senate's pay-as-you-go scorecard was reset to zero. Since my last filing, legislative activity has resulted in an increase in the deficit of \$81 million over the Fiscal Year 2016-2021 period, but deficit reduction of \$61 million over the Fiscal Year 2016-2026 period. Over the initial 6-year period, Congress has enacted legislation that increased outlays by \$491 million and revenues by \$410 million. Over the 11-year period, outlays were increased by \$483 million and revenues by \$544 million. The Senate's pay-as-you-go rule is enforced by section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21, the Fiscal Year 2008 budget resolution.

Finally, there is one new entry in the enforcement table included at the end of this submission, which tracks the Senate's budget enforcement activity on the floor. On June 29, 2016, a 425(a)(2) unfunded-mandate budget point of order was raised against PROMESA. This point of order was waived through a motion from Senator HATCH by a vote of 85-13.

All years in the accompanying tables are fiscal years.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 1.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES—ENACTED DIRECT SPENDING ABOVE (+) OR BELOW (–) BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

	[In millions of dollars]			
	2016	2017	2017–2021	2017–2026
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Armed Services				
Budget Authority	–66	0	0	0
Outlays	–50	0	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation				
Budget Authority	130	–3	–33	–8
Outlays	0	–3	–33	–8
Energy and Natural Resources				
Budget Authority	0	200	365	370
Outlays	0	200	365	370
Environment and Public Works				
Budget Authority	2,880	2	72	212
Outlays	252	1	57	193
Finance				
Budget Authority	365	0	0	0
Outlays	365	0	0	0
Foreign Relations				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Judiciary				
Budget Authority	–3,358	–9	102	–72
Outlays	1,713	–9	102	–72
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Rules and Administration				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Intelligence				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Veterans' Affairs				
Budget Authority	–2	0	0	0
Outlays	388	0	0	0
Indian Affairs				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Small Business				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	1	0	0	0
Total				
Budget Authority	–51	190	506	502
Outlays	2,669	189	491	483

TABLE 2.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS ¹

	[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]	
	2016	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Statutory Discretionary Limits	548,091	518,491
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	21,750
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	5,101	50,621
Defense	514,000	136
Energy and Water Development	18,860	18,325
Financial Services and General Government	44	23,191
Homeland Security	1,705	39,250

TABLE 2.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS ¹—Continued

	[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]	
	2016	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	32,159
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies	0	162,127
Legislative Branch	0	4,363
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	8,171	71,698
State Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0	37,780
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	210	57,091
Current Level Total	548,091	518,491
Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (–) Statutory Limits	0	0

¹ This table excludes spending pursuant to adjustments to the discretionary spending limits. These adjustments are allowed for certain purposes in section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA.

² Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

TABLE 3.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS ¹

	[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]	
	2017	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Statutory Discretionary Limits	551,068	518,531
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	9
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	0	0
Defense	45	0
Energy and Water Development	0	0
Financial Services and General Government	0	0
Homeland Security	0	9
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies	0	24,690
Legislative Branch	0	0
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0	60,634
State Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0	0
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0	4,400
Current Level Total	45	89,742
Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (–) Statutory Limits	–551,023	–428,789

¹ This table excludes spending pursuant to adjustments to the discretionary spending limits. These adjustments are allowed for certain purposes in section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA.

² Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

TABLE 4.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS

	[In millions of dollars]	
	2016	
	BA	OT
OCO/GWOT Allocation ¹	73,693	32,079
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	0
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	0	0
Defense	58,638	27,354
Energy and Water Development	0	0
Financial Services and General Government	0	0
Homeland Security	160	128
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies	0	0
Legislative Branch	0	0
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0	0
State Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	14,895	4,597
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0	0

TABLE 4.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

[In millions of dollars]		
	2016	
	BA	OT
Current Level Total	73,693	32,079
Total OCO/GWOT Spending vs. Budget Resolution	0	0

BA = Budget Authority; OT = Outlays.

¹ This allocation may be adjusted by the Chairman of the Budget Committee to account for new information, pursuant to section 3102 of S. Con. Res. 11, the Concurrent Resolution of the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016.

TABLE 5.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)

[Budget authority, millions of dollars]	
	2016
CHIMPS Limit for Fiscal Year 2016	19,100
Senate Appropriations Subcommittees	
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	600
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	9,458
Defense	0
Energy and Water Development	0
Financial Services and General Government	725
Homeland Security	176
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	28
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies	6,799
Legislative Branch	0
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0
State Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0
Current Level Total	17,786
Total CHIMPS Above (+) or Below (–) Budget Resolution	–1,314

TABLE 6.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAM (CHIMP) TO THE CRIME VICTIMS FUND

[Budget authority, millions of dollars]		
	2016	
Crime Victims Fund (CVF) CHIMP Limit for Fiscal Year 2016	10,800	
Senate Appropriations Subcommittees		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	9,000	
Defense	0	
Energy and Water Development	0	
Financial Services and General Government	0	
Homeland Security	0	
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies	0	
Legislative Branch	0	
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0	
State Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0	
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0	
Current Level Total	9,000	
Total CVF CHIMP Above (+) or Below (–) Budget Resolution	–1,800	

TABLE 7.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)

[Budget authority, millions of dollars]	
	2017
CHIMPS Limit for Fiscal Year 2017	19,100
Senate Appropriations Subcommittees	
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	0
Defense	0
Energy and Water Development	0
Financial Services and General Government	0
Homeland Security	0
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies	0
Legislative Branch	0
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0
State Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0
Current Level Total	0
Total CHIMPS Above (+) or Below (–) Budget Resolution	–19,100

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016, AS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 2016

[In millions of dollars]			
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted: ^a			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,676,733
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,968,496	1,902,345	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	0	500,825	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	–784,820	–784,879	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,183,676	1,618,291	2,676,733
Enacted Legislation:			
An act to extend the authorization to carry out the replacement of the existing medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Denver, Colorado, to authorize transfers of amounts to carry out the replacement of such medical center, and for other purposes (P.L. 114–25)	0	20	0
Defending Public Safety Employees' Retirement Act & Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–26)	0	0	0
Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–27)	445	175	–766
Steve Gleason Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–40)	5	5	0
Surface Transportation and Veterans Health Care Choice Improvement Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–41) ^b	0	0	99
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114–53)	700	775	0
Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–55)	130	368	0
Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–58)	–2	368	0
Protecting Affordable Coverage for Employees Act (P.L. 114–60)	0	0	40
Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–74)	3,424	4,870	269
Recovery Improvements for Small Entities After Disaster Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–88)	0	1	0
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (P.L. 114–92)	–66	–50	0
Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (P.L. 114–94)	2,880	252	471
Federal Perkins Loan Program Extension Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–105)	269	269	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114–113) ^b	2,008,016	1,563,177	–156,107
Patient Access and Medicare Protection Act (P.L. 114–115)	32	32	0
Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–125)	20	20	–7
Total, Enacted Legislation	2,015,853	1,569,914	–155,996
Entitlements and Mandatories:			
Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	9,170	6,674	0
Total Current Level ^c	3,208,699	3,194,879	2,520,737
Total Senate Resolution ^d	3,069,829	3,091,246	2,675,967
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	138,870	103,633	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	155,230

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

^a Includes the following acts that affect budget authority, outlays, or revenues, and were cleared by the Congress during this session, but before the adoption of S. Con. Res. 11, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016; the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2014 (P.L. 114–1); the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 114–4); and the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–10).

^b Emergency funding that was not designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall not count for certain budgetary enforcement purposes. These amounts, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 8, 2016.

Hon. MIKE ENZI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2016 budget and is current through September 6, 2016. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of S. Con. Res. 11, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016.

Since our last letter dated June 8, 2016, the Congress has not cleared any legislation for the President's signature that has significant effects on budget authority, outlays, or revenues in fiscal year 2016.

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016, AS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 2016

[In billions of dollars]			
	Budget Resolution	Current Level ^a	Current Level Over/Under (–) Resolution
On-Budget			
Budget Authority	3,069.8	3,208.7	138.9
Outlays	3,091.2	3,194.9	103.6
Revenues	2,676.0	2,520.7	–155.2
Off-Budget			
Social Security Outlays ^b	777.1	777.1	0.0
Social Security Revenues	794.0	794.0	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

^a Excludes emergency funding that was not designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

^b Excludes administrative expenses paid from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Surface Transportation and Veterans Health Care Choice Improvement Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–41)	0	917	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114–113)	–2	0	0
Total	–2	917	0

^c For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the Senate, the resolution, as approved by the Senate, does not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, current level does not include these items.

^d Periodically, the Senate Committee on the Budget revises the budgetary levels in S. Con. Res. 11, pursuant to various provisions of the resolution. The Initial Senate Resolution total below excludes \$6,872 million in budget authority and \$344 million in outlays assumed in S. Con. Res. 11 for disaster-related spending. The Revised Senate Resolution total below includes amounts for disaster-related spending:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Initial Senate Resolution:	3,032,343	3,091,098	2,676,733
Revisions:			
Pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 4311 of S. Con. Res. 11	445	175	–766
Pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and S. Con. Res. 11	700	700	0
Pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and S. Con. Res. 11	0	1	0
Pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 4313 of S. Con. Res. 11	269	269	0
Pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 3404 of S. Con. Res. 11	36,072	–997	0
Revised Senate Resolution	3,069,829	3,091,246	2,675,967

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 8, 2016.

Hon. MIKE ENZI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2017 budget and is current through September 6, 2016. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of

section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on April 18, 2016, pursuant to section 102 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–74).

Since our last letter dated June 8, 2016, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that have signifi-

cant effects on budget authority, outlays, or revenues: Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act (Public Law 114–182); Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (Public Law 114–187); Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–190); and Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–198).

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL, *Director*.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017, AS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 2016

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (–) Resolution
On-Budget:			
Budget Authority	3,212.4	2,238.2	–974.1
Outlays	3,219.2	2,627.0	–592.2
Revenues	2,682.0	2,682.2	0.2
Off-Budget:			
Social Security Outlays ^a	805.4	805.4	0.0
Social Security Revenues	826.1	826.1	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

^a Excludes administrative expenses paid from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017, AS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 2016

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted:			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,681,976
Permanents and other spending legislation ...	2,054,886	1,960,659	n.a.
Appropriation legislation ..	0	504,803	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	–834,250	–834,301	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,220,636	1,631,161	2,681,976
Enacted Legislation:			
Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act (P.L. 114–182)	2	1	0
Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (P.L. 114–187)	200	200	200
Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act of 2016 (P.L. 114–190)	–3	–3	0
Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (P.L. 114–198) ..	–9	–9	0
Total, Enacted Legislation	190	189	200
Entitlements and Mandatories:			
Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs ...	1,017,381	995,610	0
Total Current Level ^a ..	2,238,207	2,626,960	2,682,176
Total Senate Resolution ..	3,212,350	3,219,191	2,681,976
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	200

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017, AS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 2016—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	974,143	592,231	n.a.
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2017–2026:			
Senate Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	32,351,296
Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	32,350,752
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	544
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

^a For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the Senate, the budget resolution does not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, current level does not include these items.

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE 114TH CONGRESS, AS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 2016

[In millions of dollars]

	2016–2021	2016–2026
Beginning Balance ^a	0	0
Enacted Legislation: ^{b, c, d}		
Breast Cancer Awareness Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 114–148) ^c	0	0
Protect and Preserve International Cultural Property Act (P.L. 114–151)	*	*
Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 (P.L. 114–153)	*	*

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE 114TH CONGRESS, AS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 2016—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	2016–2021	2016–2026
Transnational Drug Trafficking Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–154)	*	*
A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services, on behalf of the Architect of the United States, to convey certain Federal property located in the State of Alaska to the Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska (P.L. 114–161)	*	*
To take certain Federal lands located in Lassen County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Susanville Indian Rancheria, and for other purposes (P.L. 114–181)	*	*
Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act (P.L. 114–182)	–5	1
FOIA Improvement Act of 2016 (P.L. 114–185)	*	*
Fraud Reduction and Data Analytics Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–186)	*	*
Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (P.L. 114–187) ^f	0	0
FAA Extension, Safety, and Security Act of 2016 (P.L. 114–190)	–33	–8
Venezuela Defense of Human Rights and Civil Society Extension Act of 2016 (P.L. 114–194)	*	*
United States Semiquincentennial Commission Act of 2016 (P.L. 114–196) ..	*	*
Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (P.L. 114–198)	199	–54
Making Electronic Government Accountable by Yielding Tangible Efficiencies Act of 2016 (P.L. 114–210)	*	*
John F. Kennedy Centennial Commission Act (P.L. 114–215)	*	*
A bill to reauthorize and amend the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes (P.L. 114–216)	*	*
Current Balance	81	–61

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE 114TH CONGRESS, AS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 2016—Continued

	2016–2021	2016–2026
Memorandum:		
Changes to Revenues	410	544
Changes to Outlays	491	483

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: n.e. = not able to estimate; P.L. = Public Law; FOIA = Freedom of Information Act; FAA = Federal Aviation Administration; * = between —\$500,000 and \$500,000.
*Pursuant to the statement printed in the Congressional Record on April 18, 2016, the Senate Pay-As-You-Go Scorecard was reset to zero.
*The amounts shown represent the estimated impact of the public laws on the deficit. Negative numbers indicate an increase in the deficit; positive numbers indicate a decrease in the deficit.
*Excludes off-budget amounts.
*Excludes amounts designated as emergency requirements.
*CBO estimates that P.L. 114–148 will cause a decrease in spending of \$7 million in 2018 and an increase in spending of \$7 million in 2020, resulting in a net effect on the deficit of zero over the six-year and eleven-year periods.

*EO estimates that P.L. 114–187 will cause an increase in spending over the six-year and eleven-year periods but would also increase revenues by the same amount over the same periods resulting in a net effect on the deficit of zero over the six-year and eleven-year periods.

ENFORCEMENT REPORT OF LEGISLATION POST-BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2015 ENFORCEMENT FILING

Vote	Date	Measure	Violation	Motion to Waive ^c	Result
53	April 19, 2016	S. Amdt. 3787 (Sen. Paul, R-KY) to S. Amdt. 2953 to S. 2012 (Energy Policy Modernization Act of 2015).	311(a)(2)(B)—Revenues reduced below levels assumed in the budget resolution ^a .	Sen. Paul (R-KY)	33–64, Not Waived
76	May 19, 2016	S. Amdt. 3900 (Sen. Blunt, R-MO) to S. Amdt. 3896 to H.R. 2577 (Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act of 2017).	314(e)—Inclusion of emergency designations pursuant to Sec. 251 of BBEDCA ^b .	Sen. Collins (R-ME)	70–28, Waived
79	May 19, 2016	S. Amdt. 4039 (Sen. McCain, R-AZ) to S. Amdt. 3896 to H.R. 2577 (Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act of 2017).	314(e)—Inclusion of emergency designations pursuant to Sec. 251 of BBEDCA ^c .	Sen. McCain (R-AZ)	84–14, Waived
115	June 29, 2016	House Amendment to S. 2328, the vehicle for the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA).	425(a)(2)—Unfunded intergovernmental mandate in excess of limit ^d .	Sen. Hatch (R-UT)	85–13, Waived

^aAt the time of consideration, a point estimate was unavailable for the Paul amendment. However, it was estimated that it would decrease revenues below the levels assumed in the budget resolution.
^bThis amendment designated \$1.1 billion in outlays as being for emergency purposes. This funding, which was not offset, would be used to combat the Zika virus.
^cThis amendment designated \$7.7 billion in outlays as being for emergency purposes. This funding, which was not offset, would be used to extend the Veterans Choice Program.
^dIn its estimate for PROMESA, the Congressional Budget Office found that the bill would impose a number of mandates on the territorial government of Puerto Rico and its instrumentalities. The costs of these mandates on public entities would exceed the annual threshold in UMRA for intergovernmental mandates (\$77 million in 2016, adjusted annually for inflation).
^eUnless otherwise noted, the motion to waive was offered pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

LAUNCH OF THE OSIRIS-REX SPACE CRAFT

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I am proud to come to the Senate floor to call attention and to honor the OSIRIS-REx spacecraft, which is scheduled to launch from Cape Canaveral, FL, tonight at 7 p.m.

In the finest traditions of space exploration, this spacecraft will journey on a 7-year roundtrip mission to an asteroid that NASA has classified as “potentially hazardous” to Earth—to complete a survey and return to Earth with the largest sample of extraterrestrial material since the Apollo lunar missions.

This program will yield insights into asteroid composition and how asteroids move in space. The truth is that, despite the potential for large asteroids to impact the Earth in catastrophic ways, we still know relatively little about them. The OSIRIS-REx mission will shed light onto both their physical and chemical properties, which is information that will be critical for predicting their movements and designing strategies to prevent catastrophic asteroid impacts to the Earth, as well as aid in the commercial exploitation of near-earth objects.

The most unique aspect of the OSIRIS-REx mission is the large and pristine sample of the asteroid that will be brought back to Earth, which will allow scientists to examine the composition of an asteroid using instruments and techniques that are far more advanced than what could be done in space. Scientists from the University of Arizona, UA, will also examine the sample for the resources that could be mined from asteroids in the future, such as precious metals. Interestingly, medium- to large-sized space rocks might contain hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars in minerals and precious metals.

Perhaps the most important aspect of this mission is the research into the

origins of our universe and galaxy it will provide. The samples that the mission will bring back will help begin to answer some of the most profound and fundamental questions that have intrigued mankind since the beginning.

The OSIRIS-REx mission is funded by NASA and led by UA from my own great State of Arizona. I would like to congratulate UA president Ann Weaver Hart and former president Robert Shelton for championing space exploration; Dr. Dante Lauretta of the UA Lunar and Planetary Laboratory for his leadership as principal investigator; and his team, for bringing this exciting mission to the launch stage. I understand that under the leadership of the late Dr. Michael Drake and Dr. Lauretta, UA has been working on this concept for the last 15 years.

I would also like to acknowledge the other project partners, which include NASA’s Goddard Space Center; Lockheed Martin, which built the spacecraft bus on which the various science instruments are mounted; Arizona State University, which built an instrument on the spacecraft that will investigate mineral abundances and provide temperature information; KinetX Aerospace; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and United Launch Alliance.

I also appreciate our international collaborators, including, the Canadian Space Agency and the Centre national d’études spatiales, CNES, i.e., the French Government space agency.

This mission is the latest of a long list of achievements by UA and its globally recognized space scientists. In fact, UA scientists have collaborated in every single American mission to the Moon and contributed to every mission to Mars since 1964, including serving as the lead on the Phoenix Mars Mission.

With this mission, UA is expanding the boundaries of space science, including innovating in the global challenge of planetary orbital object tracking through their Space Object Behavioral

Sciences, SOBS, Initiative. Furthermore, I applaud UA, NASA, and Lockheed Martin for helping maintain U.S. leadership in near-Earth space, particularly at a time when the international community is showing a high interest in moving into this arena.

I wish the OSIRIS-REx team the best of luck for a successful launch. As the OSIRIS-REx countdown clock that has been hanging in my office for the last year gets very close to zero, I look forward to tuning in to NASA TV to watch history being made.

Thank you.

HONORING CHARLES WATERBURY

Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the exceptional service and the extraordinary life of New Hampshire firefighter Charles “Charlie” Waterbury of Orford, NH.

Born and raised in Orford, Charlie graduated from Orford High School in 1978. Following graduation, Charlie enlisted in the U.S. Army and served for 4 years. After returning home, Charlie continued to serve his country and joined the New Hampshire Army National Guard. After 20 years of dedicated service to our State and our Nation, Charlie rose to the rank of E-5 sergeant.

Demonstrating his commitment to service, Charlie was a devoted member of the Orford community and known for his willingness to step up whenever help was needed. Prior to becoming a firefighter, Charlie served his hometown as a member of the town budget advisory committee, as a town tree warden, and, impressively, as a road agent for 17 years.

Ten years ago, Charlie joined the all-volunteer Orford Fire Department, where he soon became a beloved member of the team. Orford fire chief Terry Straight described Charlie as an excellent public servant whom “everyone respected and looked up to” and “a great